SHED DOOR RESCUE KIT

48"and 60" Shed Door Plans

BUILD YOUR OWN DOORS OR USE OUR PLANS TO UPGRADE YOUR EXISTING DOORS



SHED SUPPLY

Shed Door Rescue Kit

48”and 60” Shed Door Plans-Build Your Own Doors or Use our Plans to Upgrade Your Existing Doors

By

Shed Supply

New Shed Doors



Why build or upgrade your shed doors? Your shed is a valuable addition to your home and its value. Sheds cost $1500.00 on up. They are practical, handy and if properly taken care of will last as long as any other properly taken care of wood structure.

Sheds are a great selling feature for your home too. A man would absolutely love seeing a backyard storage shed just waiting for all his stuff. Do you realize how much grief that guy has been getting and your shed is solving his problem.

This guide will show you how to build your own set of doors. You can also take our method and adapt and copy it to upgrade your existing doors if you have a fairly solid door left. Follow our plans and just change your trim on the door or the backing framework. Even the siding or face of the door can be changed.

Contents

INSTALLATION GUIDELINES

ROUGH OPENINGS

2 - 24" X 72" UNPAINTED WOOD DOORS - 47 ¾ WIDE X 70 ¼ TALL

2 -30" X 72" UNPAINTED WOOD DOORS – 59 ¾ WIDE X 70 ¼ TALL

Best Places to Purchase Shed Door Hardware

Material List-Wood

LP Smart Panel

About $28 per sheet - you'll need two sheets for 60” doors = $56

Cut two sections, 30" wide by 72" tall from each 4' x 8' sheet of Smart Panel.

Left door will have a butt end (square end) on the left and the under-lap on the right.

Right door will have a butt end on the right and the over-lap on the left.

Smart Panel is available at most home improvement stores.

You will see some cheaper panels to use like plywood or a composition board and they can be used but are much heavier and will show the weather years ahead of Smart Panel.

The store will cut the sheets for you.

Keep the leftovers or leave them at the store.

If you don't have a truck or van, you can protect your roof with a small carpet and strap the pieces on your

roof.

Most home improvement stores have a rental truck you can use if you prefer at a nominal fee.

2" x 2" x 8' Dimensional lumber

About $1.40 each, you’ll need 6 boards = $8.40

Four- 2" x 2" x 69" for the vertical frame on the back of the door.

Six- 2" x 2" x 24-3/16" for the horizontal frame on the back of the door.

1" x 3" x 8' Cedar trim

Or substitute pine if you wish - about $5.60 each for Cedar = $33.60

Four- 1" x 3" x 72" for the vertical trim on the front of the door.

Six- 1" x 3" x 24-1/16" for the horizontal trim on the front of the door.

Material List-Hardware

Six- 6" heavy duty hinges, 3 per door. About $6 per pair = $18.00

Two-Spring loaded barrel bolts or you can use another type if you prefer. About $4.00 each = $8.00

One-T-Door handle with back handle. About $16.50 each. Or you can use a hasp and lock which is cheaper.

Two-Door braces. Helps keep the door square. Not a necessity but definitely worth using. About $5 each = $10.00

1" wood screws to screw the trim to the door from the back. Do not use a longer screw because it will penetrate the front of the trim.

1-1/2" wood screws to screw the back frame (2" x 2") to the door from the front. Your trim will cover the heads of the screws.

1-1/2” gripper type nails. Usually used for floors etc… where you don’t want the nail pulling up.

Material List Bullet Pointed

- 2 - 30”x 72” siding panels.
- 4 - 2” x 2” x69”
- 6 - 2” x 2” x 24 -3/16” cross bars
- 4 – 1” x 3” x 72” trim
- 6 – 1” x 3” x 24-1/4
- 6- heavy duty T-hinges
- 1- Locking T-Handle
- 2- door stabilizers
- 2- loop style barrel bolts
- 1-1/2” screws
- 1-1/2” gripper type nails

Tools You'll Need

Tape measure

Square -not really necessary, but it does make it a little easier drawing lines.

Hammer

Clamps - not really necessary, but it does make it easier putting the doors together.

Cordless screwdriver

STEP BY STEP PLAN- Buying and Cutting the Wood

ALWAYS read the tips in each step by step section before you start that section.

1st Step:

Buy the LP Smart Panel at Lowes or Home Depot or similar type store and have them make the cuts using their panel saw. Panel saws are ALWAYS a little off. Ask the store employee to use a tape measure instead of the gauge on their saw. They will tell you they don't do precise cuts. Just agree with that and tell them you understand but to please use a tape measure.

The cut won't be precise, that's okay but you do want it as close as possible. The alternative is to bring the full sheets home and cut them yourself with a circular

saw (a major pain if you don't have a truck and a good set-up at home to cut 4 x 8 sheets).

If you have to, speak to a manager and explain you're only asking that a tape measure be used and you understand that the cut won't be precise.

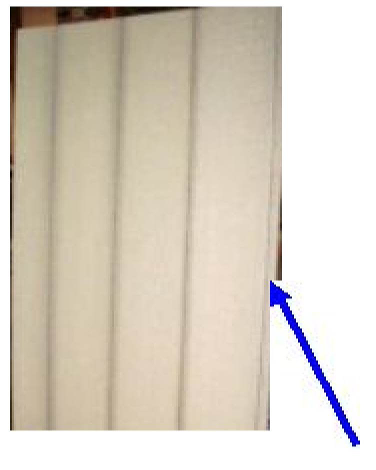
IMPORTANT

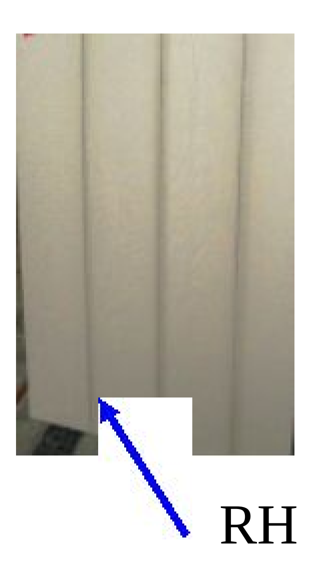
For your left door, you want the butt end (square cut) on the left and the under-lap on the right.

For your right door, you want the butt end on the right with the over-lap on the left.

In other words, one piece you'll have a butt (or square end) on the left side and on the other piece, you'll have the butt end on the right side.

This way, when you close the door, the right door edge overlaps the left door edge. If you don't understand, take a look at the pictures.





LH OverLap RH
UnderLap

2nd Step

Buy the 2" x 2's” and 1" x 3" trim pieces and use the store's miter box and hand saw and trim everything to the dimensions called for.

Both home improvement stores have a table set up with a miter box and hand saw to cut pieces in the trim aisle in the lumber department.

It's much easier carrying the wood and putting it in your car if you have it trimmed already. Less messy then cutting at home too.

Cutting these pieces is relatively easy to do at home if you prefer but why make the mess? Do it at the store.

Cutting Tips

IMPORTANT! Measure twice before you cut so you don't make a mistake.

If you have soft hands, wear a pair of gloves to help protect against splinters.

Cedar is soft and can give you many splinters around the edges, especially after you cut.

And splinters from Smart Panel are especially nasty.

It's an engineered panel made from wood but loaded with who knows what which can cause a pretty bad infection.

It's worth your while to spend a few extra minutes going through the 2” x 2's and 1" x 3's looking for the straightest pieces possible.

Straight pieces are easier to work with.

You can substitute 2" x 4's for the 2" x 2's if you prefer.

If you use the heavy duty hinges we suggest you won't have a problem with the extra weight.

If you use a lighter or cheaper hinge, the extra weight from the 2” x 4's will probably give you a headache down the road.

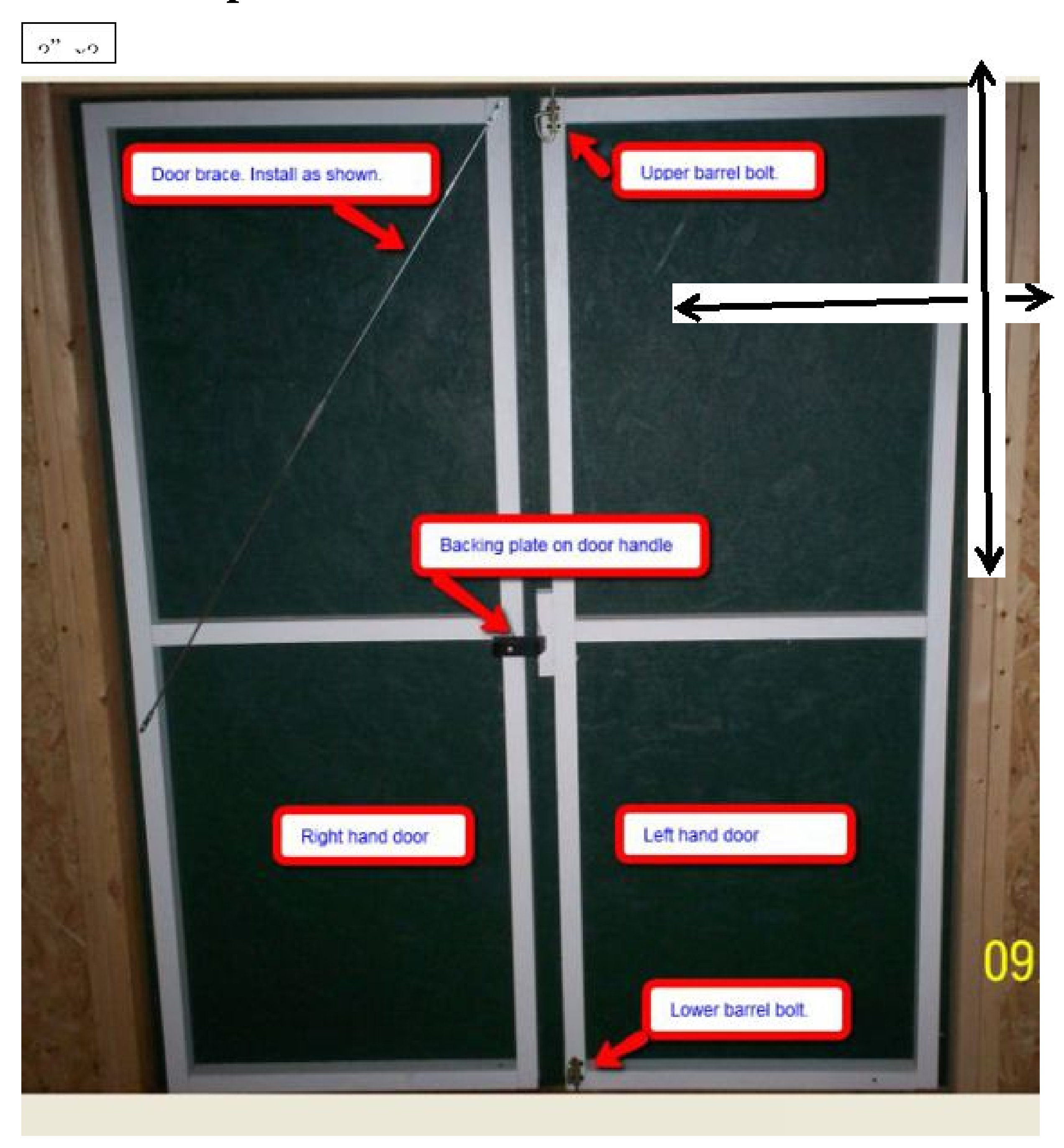
If you use existing hardware, make sure the hinges are strong enough.

You will have two, 4' x 2' and two, 18" x 8' pieces left over from the Smart Panel.

They are good and might be useful for something around the house if you want to lug them home.

The store will allow you to leave them as they will put them in their odd shape piece cart and sell them.

Never use pressure treated wood on doors.



STEP BY STEP PLAN- Building the Backside Frame of the Door

Lay your left hand sheet down with the back facing you.

The butt end should be on the left and the under lap on the right.

On the left or butt end side, measure 1-1/2" down from the top and 1-1/2" from the butt end and mark it.

Lay the end of your 2" x 2" x 69" on the mark, double check the measurement and clamp it down.

Follow the 2 x 2 down about 2 feet and measure in from the butt end 1-1/2" and clamp the 2 x 2 there.

Lift up the LH door and screw in one 1-1/2" screw from the front into the 2 x 2 at the first clamp and another one at the 2nd clamp.

Don't worry about the screw heads because the front door trim will hide them (READ the tips at the end of this section before doing this).

Measure down another couple feet from the 2nd clamp and clamp it 1-1/2" in from the butt end.

Then go to the end of the 2 x 2 and measure in 1-1/2" from the butt end and you should be about 1-1/2" from the bottom.

You may be a little off on the bottom if the Smart Panel wasn't cut exactly 72" but that's okay.

Clamp at both 1-1/2" measurements, lift up the door and put in a screw at close to each clamp.

Repeat the process on the right side (over lap) of the door.

Again, you'll measure in 1-1/2 inches from the top and side, clamp the 2 x 2's and screw them in from the front.

Your horizontal 2" x 2" x 24-3/16" go between the vertical 2 x 2's on the top and bottom and the middle one is 35" down from the top of the Smart Panel.

The top horizontal 2 x 2 goes in between the vertical 2x2's and should be flush or close to flush against the

ends.

The bottom one should also be flush or close to flush.

For the middle one, measure down 35" from the top of the door for each end and screw it in from the front.

BACKSIDE FRAME IMPORTANT TIPS

It's okay to have gaps between the horizontal and vertical frame 2 x 2's.

In fact, I always suggest some gaps to give your doors some room to expand as the weather conditions change.

If everything is really tight, you'll have warping and bowing when the wood expands.

I like using screws on doors but you have to be careful not to spin the screw.

Don't use your cordless screwdriver on full power and go slow.

If you do spin a screw, add another one or if you have problems doing this, use a gripper type nail no longer

then 1-1/2" long for the backside frame.

When screwing the backside frame from the front, mark the width of the trim to make sure your screw heads will be covered by the trim.

STEP BY STEP PLAN- Installing the front trim on the door

You will be doing just about the same thing for the front trim as you did for the back frame except you'll be screwing into the front trim from the back of the door.

Lay down your left hand door, finish side up.

Place the first piece of trim on the butt side of the front of the door.

It should be flush top and side and clamp it.

Cedar is soft, cover the ends of your clamps with some kind of material to protect the cedar if they aren't already.

Go down about 2 feet or so, flush the edge of the trim to the butt of the door and clamp it there.

Flip the door over and screw in a 1" screw through the back of the door into the back of the trim.

Before you put another screw in by the 2nd clamp, flush the trim all the way down to the bottom of the door and make sure it lines up okay.

If it looks good, then use a screw at the 2nd clamp.

If it hangs over the door, you'll have to go a little at a time, push in the trim then screw, so on and so forth.

Flush the rest of the trim to the bottom and clamp to hold.

Flip the door over and carefully screw it in.

For the trim on the other side, **DON'T** flush it with the under lap edge of the door.

Flush it to the part of the door where the lap edge starts as you want the lap edge exposed.

Your front trim horizontal pieces fit similar to the backside frame horizontal pieces.

One 24-1/16" piece of cedar trim at the top and bottom and one in the middle.

Measure down from the top 35" for the middle piece of trim.

37"

If you have difficulty screwing the trim in from the back, you can use finishing nails.

Over time, the nails will loosen so try and get at least one screw at each edge of each piece of trim.

IMPORTANT TIPS

Cedar can split if you're too aggressive with your cordless screwdriver or you get too close to an edge.

Take your time and watch closely.

If you see a split starting, stop, remove the screw and move to another spot.

If it does split, use 1" finishing nails and nail it from the edge to keep it together.

Don't worry too much about how this will look because you will be caulking and painting your new doors and splits etc... will be hidden.

If you have a problem with splitting, use finish nails instead.

Nail from the front into the back frame 2 x 2's.

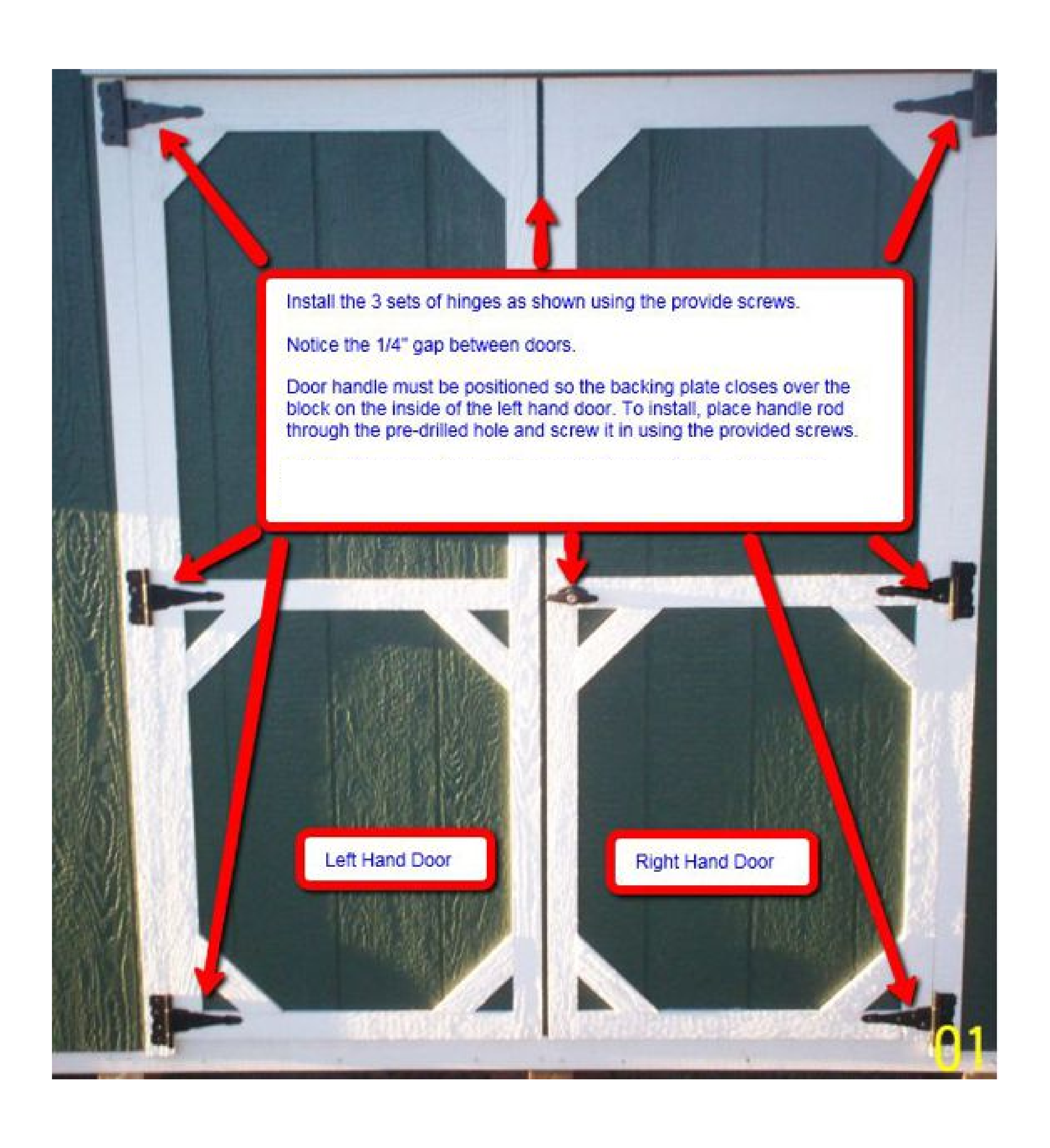
Or you could drill pilot holes using a 1/64" drill bit and be careful not to drill through the face of the trim.

Use a finish nail from the front on each side of the middle trim piece if it's not snug enough to hold in place then screw in from the back.

Screws are better on the doors because they hold the trim in better.

A mix of screws and finish nails are fine too.

Don't worry too much about gaps as you'll be caulking and painting the doors anyway plus the gaps give your doors room to expand during weather changes.



STEP BY STEP PLAN- Hardware

The strap hinges are placed on the top, bottom and middle of each door.

The tubular piece of the hinge should be just about flush on the door edge.

Make sure to place them all the same.

When you flush the hinge, screw the strap into the trim.

Place the hinge in the position that will allow you to screw through the front trim and into the back 2 x 2 frame.

It may not be centered directly on the trim and that's okay.

The door braces are screwed into the back frame diagonally from one vertical 2 x 2 to the other on the same door.

Tighten the adjustment just enough so it's not flopping around.

Do not over tighten.

The T door handle is installed on the right hand door.

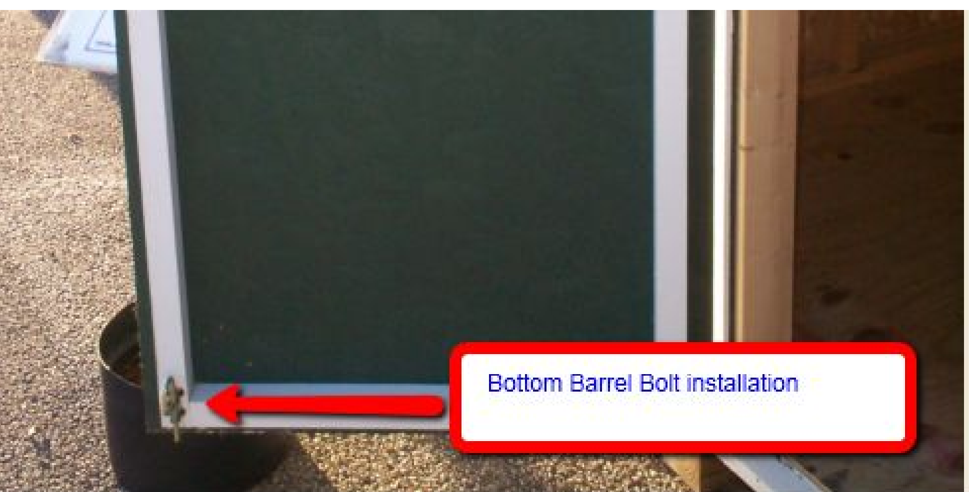
Drill a 1/4 “hole through the left hand trim piece and the 2”x2” on the back frame.

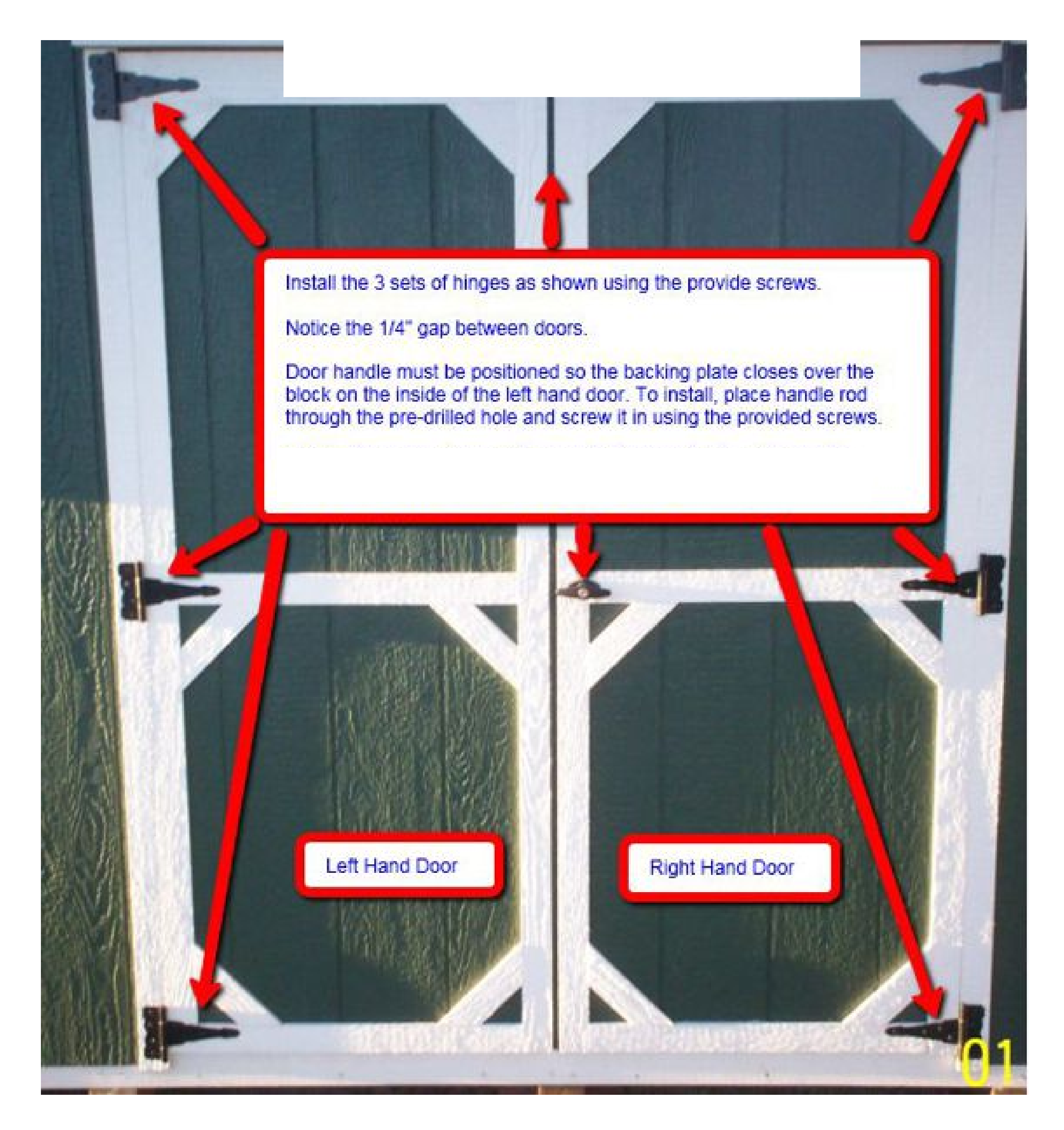
Try and center the hole approximately in the middle of the 2”x2” piece.

Insert the door handle rod through the hole and screw it into the front trim piece.

After installing the door, attached the back handle using the set screw and adjust it so it snuggly fits over the lap edge of the left hand door.


Install the Barrel Bolts on the top and bottom of the inside frame of the left hand door. With the door closed, place a little dot on the header and floor where the bolt will hit and drill a 3/8" hole.


Bottom Barrel Bolt installation



IMPORTANT TIPS

It's best if you caulk and paint your doors before you install the hardware.

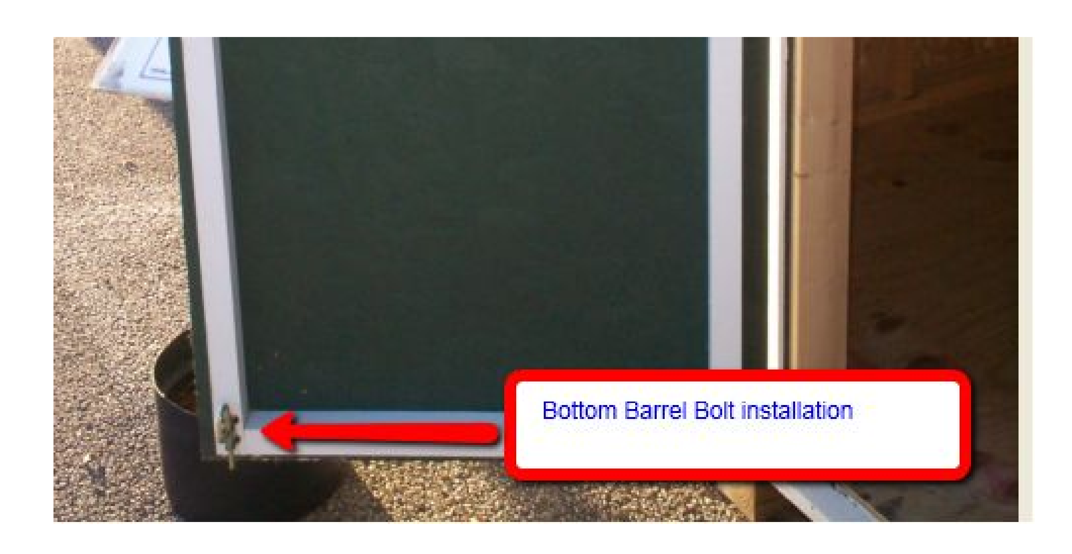
We have painted thousands of doors, both with the hardware on and off.

It's so much easier with the hardware off.

Use a 30 year paintable caulk and ONLY caulk the top and side edges of the trim.




Install the Barrel Bolts on the top and bottom of the inside frame of the left hand door. With the door closed, place a little dot on the header and floor where the bolt will hit and drill a 3/8" hole.


Bottom Barrel Bolt installation


Verticle piece that the hinge screws into is called a Door Style or Door Trim. You have on on either side of the door and across the top on your shed. Door style must be the same thickness as the trim on our doors, 7/8" thick which would be a 1 x in the stores that sell wood. Majority of sheds will have a 7/8" thick door style. Older sheds may be 1-1/4" thick. These are easy to change. Just pry the old one off, cut a new one to fit and nail it in.

STEP BY STEP PLAN-Installing Your New Doors

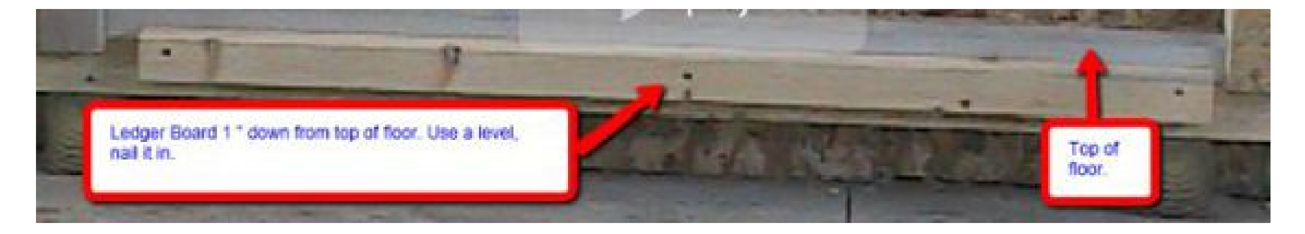
Tack in a ledger board (2 x 2 or 2 x 4) 1-1/2" down from the top of the floor.

The ledger board is used to rest the doors on.

Set your left hand door on the ledger board and slide it over until the rectangle part of the hinge is over the existing shed style (trim) piece on that side.

The backside frame should fit inside the shed and the front of the door should be slightly above and below the door opening.

If your door is not slightly above and below, you may have to adjust the ledger board.



Use a level and make sure your door is level, then use 1 or 2 screws per hinge and screw it into the door style.

This is just in case you have to adjust when you are putting on the right hand door.

Place the right hand door on the ledger board leaving a gap of 1-1/2" between the door trim pieces.

Step back, take a look and if everything looks okay, screw the right hand door in.

Go back to the left hand door and finish screwing in the hinges on that door.

With the left hand door close, hold the barrel bolt against the top of the inside of the door and place a mark on the header panel where a hole will be drilled to accept the bolt.

Drill a 3/16" hole, hold the barrel bolt against the top of the door and throw the bolt into the hole while holding the door closed and screw in the barrel bolt to the top of the door.

STEP BY STEP PLAN-Installing Your New Doors-Cont'd-1

Repeat this process for the bottom, left hand barrel bolt. In this case you'll be drilling the hole into the shed floor.

Take the back door handle into your shed and close the doors.

Slide the back handle onto the shaft and snug it against the left hand door.

You want it snug, not overly tight and tighten the set screw.

48” x 72” Doors

By Shed Supply

Everything is the same except for the width measurements.

Material List 48” Doors

Wood

LP Smart Panel

About $28 per sheet - you'll need one sheet for 48” doors = $28

Cut two sections, 24" wide by 72" tall from the 4' x 8' sheet of Smart Panel.

Left door will have a butt end (square end) on the left and the under-lap on the right.

Right door will have a butt end on the right and the over-lap on the left.

Smart Panel is available at most home improvement stores.

You will see some cheaper panels to use like plywood or a composition board and they can be used but are much heavier and will show the weather years ahead of Smart Panel.

The store will cut the sheet for you.

Keep the leftovers or leave them at the store.

If you don't have a truck or van, you can protect your roof with a small carpet and strap the piece on your roof.

Most home improvement stores have a rental truck you can use if you prefer at a nominal fee.

2" x 2" x 8' Dimensional lumber

About $1.40 each, you’ll need 6 boards = $8.40

Four- 2" x 2" x 69" for the vertical frame on the back of the door.

Six- 2" x 2" x 18-3/16" for the horizontal frame on the back of the door.

1" x 3" x 8’ Cedar trim

Or substitute pine if you wish - about $5.60 each for Cedar = $33.60

Four- 1" x 3" x 72" for the vertical trim on the front of the door.

Six- 1" x 3" x 18-1/16" for the horizontal trim on the front of the door.

Hardware 48” Doors

Six- 6" heavy duty hinges, 3 per door. About $6 per pair = $18.00

Two-Spring loaded barrel bolts or you can use another type if you prefer. About $4.00 each = $8.00

One-T-Door handle with back handle. About $16.50 each. Or you can use a hasp and lock which is cheaper.

Two-Door braces. Helps keep the door square. Not a necessity but definitely worth using. About $5 each = $10.00

1" wood screws to screw the trim to the door from the back. Do not use a longer screw because it will penetrate the front of the trim.

1-1/2" wood screws to screw the back frame (2" x 2") to the door from the front. Your trim will cover the heads of the screws.

1-1/2” gripper type nails. Usually used for floors etc… where you don’t want the nail pulling up.

Material List Bullet Pointed

- 2 - 24”x 72” siding panels.
- 4 - 2” x 2” x69”
- 6 - 2” x 2” x 18 -3/16” cross bars
- 4 – 1” x 3” x 72” trim
- 6 – 1” x 3” x 18-1/16”
- 6- heavy duty T-hinges
- 1- Locking T-Handle
- 2- door stabilizers
- 2- loop style barrel bolts
- 1-1/2” screws
- 1-1/2” gripper type nails

Tools You’ll Need 48“Doors

Tape measure

Square -not really necessary, but it does make it a little easier drawing lines.

Hammer

Clamps - not really necessary, but it does make it easier putting the doors together.

Cordless screwdriver

Pencil

STEP BY STEP PLAN- Buying and Cutting the Wood 48 “ Doors

ALWAYS read the tips in each step by step section before you start that section.

1st Step:

Buy the LP Smart Panel at Lowes or Home Depot or similar type store and have them make the cuts using their panel saw. Panel saws are ALWAYS a little off. Ask the store employee to use a tape measure instead of the gauge on their saw. They will tell you they don't do precise cuts. Just agree with that and tell them you understand but to please use a tape measure.

The cut won't be precise, that's okay but you do want it as close as possible. The alternative is to bring the full sheets home and cut them yourself with a circular saw (a major pain if you don't have a truck and a good set-up at home to cut 4 x 8 sheets).

If you have to, speak to a manager and explain you're only asking that a tape measure be used and you understand that the cut won't be precise.

IMPORTANT

For your left door, you want the butt end (square end) on the left and the under-lap on the right.

For your right door, you want the butt end on the right with the over-lap on the left.

In other words, one piece you'll have a butt (or square end) on the left side and on the other piece, you'll have the butt end on the right side.

This way, when you close the door, the right door edge overlaps the left door edge.

2nd Step

Buy the 2" x 2's” and 1" x 3" trim pieces and use the store's miter box and hand saw and trim everything to the dimensions called for.

Both home improvement stores have a table set up with a miter box and hand saw to cut pieces in the trim aisle in the lumber department.

It's much easier carrying the wood and putting it in your car if you have it trimmed already and it’s less messy then doing it at home too.

Cutting these pieces is relatively easy to do at home if you prefer but why make the mess? Do it at the store.

Cutting Tips

IMPORTANT! Measure twice before you cut so you don't make a mistake.

If you have soft hands, wear a pair of gloves to help protect against splinters.

Cedar is soft and can give you many splinters around the edges, especially after you cut.

And splinters from Smart Panel are especially nasty.

It's an engineered panel made from wood but loaded with who knows what which can cause a pretty bad infection.

It's worth your while to spend a few extra minutes going through the 2” x 2's and 1" x 3's looking for the straightest pieces possible.

Straight pieces are easier to work with.

You can substitute 2" x 4's for the 2" x 2's if you prefer.

If you use the heavy duty hinges we suggest you won't have a problem with the extra weight.

If you use a lighter or cheaper hinge, the extra weight from the 2” x 4's will probably give you a headache down the road.

If you use existing hardware, make sure the hinges are strong enough.

You will have two, 4' x 2’ pieces left over from the Smart Panel.

They are good and might be useful for something around the house if you want to lug them home. The store will allow you to leave them as they will put them in their odd shape piece cart and sell them.

Never use pressure treated wood on doors.

Treated wood twists when it dries and you'll regret using it.

STEP BY STEP PLAN- Building the Backside Frame of the Door 48” Doors

Lay your left hand sheet down with the back facing you.

The butt end should be on the left and the under lap on the right.

On the left or butt end side, measure 1-1/2" down from the top and 1-1/2" from the butt end and mark it.

Lay the end of your 2" x 2" x 69" on the mark, double check the measurement and clamp it down.

Follow the 2 x 2 down about 2 feet and measure in from the butt end 1-1/2" and clamp the 2 x 2 there.

Lift up the LH door and screw in one 1-1/2" screw from the front into the 2 x 2 at the first clamp and another one at the 2nd clamp.

Don't worry about the screw heads because the front door trim will hide them (READ the tips at the end of this section before doing this).

Measure down another couple feet from the 2nd clamp and clamp it 1-1/2" in from the butt end.

Then go to the end of the 2 x 2 and measure in 1-1/2" from the butt end and you should be about 1-1/2" from the bottom.

You may be a little off on the bottom if the Smart Panel wasn't cut exactly 72" but that's okay.

Clamp at both 1-1/2" measurements, lift up the door and put in a screw at close to each clamp.

Repeat the process on the right side (overlap) of the door.

Again, you'll measure in 1-1/2 inches from the top and side, clamp the 2 x 2's and screw them in from the front.

Your horizontal 2" x 2" x 18-3/16" go between the vertical 2 x 2's on the top and bottom and the middle one is 35" down from the top of the Smart Panel.

The top horizontal 2 x 2 goes in between the vertical 2x2's and should be flush or close to flush against the ends.

The bottom one should also be flush or close to flush.

For the middle one, measure down 35" from the top of the door for each end and screw it in from the front.

BACKSIDE FRAME IMPORTANT TIPS

It's okay to have gaps between the horizontal and vertical frame 2 x 2's.

In fact, I always suggest some gaps to give your doors some room to expand as the weather conditions change.

If everything is really tight, you'll have warping and bowing when the wood expands.

I like using screws on doors but you have to be careful not to spin the screw.

Don't use your cordless screwdriver on full power and go slow.

If you do spin a screw, add another one or if you have problems doing this, use a gripper type nail no longer then 1-1/2" long for the backside frame.

When screwing the backside frame from the front, use a little mark the width of the trim to make sure your screw heads will be covered by the trim.

STEP BY STEP PLAN- Installing the Front Trim on the Door 48” Doors

You will be doing just about the same thing for the front trim as you did for the back frame except you'll be screwing into the front trim from the back of the door.

Lay down your left hand door, finish side up.

Place the first piece of trim on the butt side of the front of the door.

It should be flush top and side and clamp it.

Cedar is soft; cover the ends of your clamps with some kind of material to protect the cedar if they aren't already.

Go down about 2 feet or so, flush the edge of the trim to the butt of the door and clamp it there.

Flip the door over and screw in a 1" screw through the back of the door into the back of the trim.

Before you put another screw in by the 2nd clamp, flush the trim all the way down to the bottom of the door and make sure it lines up okay.

If it looks good, then use a screw at the 2nd clamp.

If it hangs over the door, you’ll have to go a little at a time, push in the trim then screw, so on and so forth.

Flush the rest of the trim to the bottom and clamp to hold.

Flip the door over and carefully screw it in.

For the trim on the other side, **DON'T** flush it with the under lap edge of the door.

Flush it to the part of the door where the lap edge starts as you want the lap edge exposed.

Your front trim horizontal pieces fit similar to the backside frame horizontal pieces.

One 18-1/16" piece of cedar trim at the top and bottom and one in the middle.

Measure down from the top 35" for the middle piece of trim.

If you have difficulty screwing the trim in from the back, you can use finishing nails from the front.

Over time, the nails will loosen so try and get at least one screw at each edge of each piece of trim.

IMPORTANT TIPS

Cedar can split if you're too aggressive with your cordless screwdriver or you get too close to an edge.

Take your time and watch closely.

If you see a split starting, stop, remove the screw and move to another spot.

If it does split, use a 1" finishing nails and nail it from the edge to keep it together.

Don't worry too much about how this will look because you will be caulking and painting your new doors and splits etc... will be covered.

If you have a problem with splitting, use finish nails instead.

Nail from the front into the back frame 2 x 2's.

Or you could drill pilot holes using a 1/64" drill bit and be careful not to drill through the face of the trim.

Use a finish nail from the front on each side of the middle trim piece if it's not snug enough to hold in place then screw in from the back.

Screws are better on the doors because they hold the trim in better.

A mix of screws and finish nails are fine too.

Don't worry too much about gaps as you'll be caulking and painting the doors anyway plus the gaps give your doors room to expand during weather changes.

STEP BY STEP PLAN- Hardware 48” Doors

The strap hinges are placed on the top, bottom and middle of each door.

The tubular piece of the hinge should be just about flush on the door edge.

Make sure to place them all the same.

When you flush the hinge, screw the strap into the trim.

Place the hinge in the position that will allow you to screw through the front trim and into the back 2 x 2 frame.

It may not be centered directly on the trim and that's okay.

The door braces are screwed into the back frame diagonally from one vertical 2 x 2 to the other on the same door.

Tighten the adjustment just enough so it's not flopping around.

Do not over tighten.

The T door handle is installed on the right hand door.

Drill a 1/4 “ hole through the left hand trim piece and door and back frame.

Try and center the hole approximately in the middle of the back frame 2”x2”.

Insert the door handle rod through the hole and screw it into the front trim piece.

After installing the door, attached the back handle using the set screw and adjust it so it snugly fits over the lap edge of the left hand door.

IMPORTANT TIP

It's best if you caulk and paint your doors before you install the hardware.

I've painted hundreds of doors, both with the hardware on and off.

It's so much easier with the hardware off.

Use a 30 year paint-able caulk and ONLY caulk the top and side edges of the trim.

If you caulk the bottom edges, any water that gets in will be trapped.

STEP BY STEP PLAN- Installing Your New Doors 48" Doors

Tack in a ledger board (2 x 2 or 2 x 4) 1-1/2" down from the top of the floor.

The ledger board is used to rest the doors on.

Set your left hand door on the ledger board and slide it over until the rectangle part of the hinge is over the existing shed style (trim) piece on that side.

The backside frame should fit inside the shed and the front of the door should be slightly above and below the door opening.

If your door is not slightly above and below, you may have to adjust the ledger board.

Use a level and make sure your door is level, then use 1 or 2 screws per hinge and screw it into the door style.

This is just in case you have to adjust when you are putting on the right hand door.

Place the right hand door on the ledger board leaving a gap of 1-1/2" between the door trim pieces.

Step back, take a look and if everything looks okay, screw the right hand door in.

Go back to the left hand door and finish screwing in the hinges on that door.

With the left hand door close, hold the barrel bolt against the top of the inside of the door and place a mark on the header panel where a hole will be drilled to accept the bolt.

Drill a 3/16" hole, hold the barrel bolt against the top of the door and throw the bolt into the hole while holding the door closed and screw in the barrel bolt to the top of the door.

Repeat this process for the bottom, left hand barrel bolt. In this case you'll be drilling the hole into the shed floor.

Take the back door handle into your shed and close the doors.

Slide the back handle onto the shaft and snug it against the left hand door.

You want it snug, not overly tight and tighten the set screw.

Adjustments You Can Make 48” Doors

If your doors are not exactly 48” x 72”, you can easily adjust the measurements, higher or lower so your new doors will fit.

For example; if your doors are 49” x 71”, make the appropriate addition or subtraction to the measurements provided. For the pieces that handle the width, add an inch. For the pieces that handle the length, subtract an inch.

The most important aspect is making sure the backside door frame fits into your rough opening when closing the doors. Measure your rough opening; for example, for a set of 48” x 72” doors, the rough opening should be around 47-1/4” wide by 71-1/4” tall. Thus, your backside door frame cannot be larger than that measurement or it will hit the door opening when you close the doors.

NOTE: If you need to adjust the measurements to a door size larger than 48” in width, you will need an extra piece of Smart Panel.

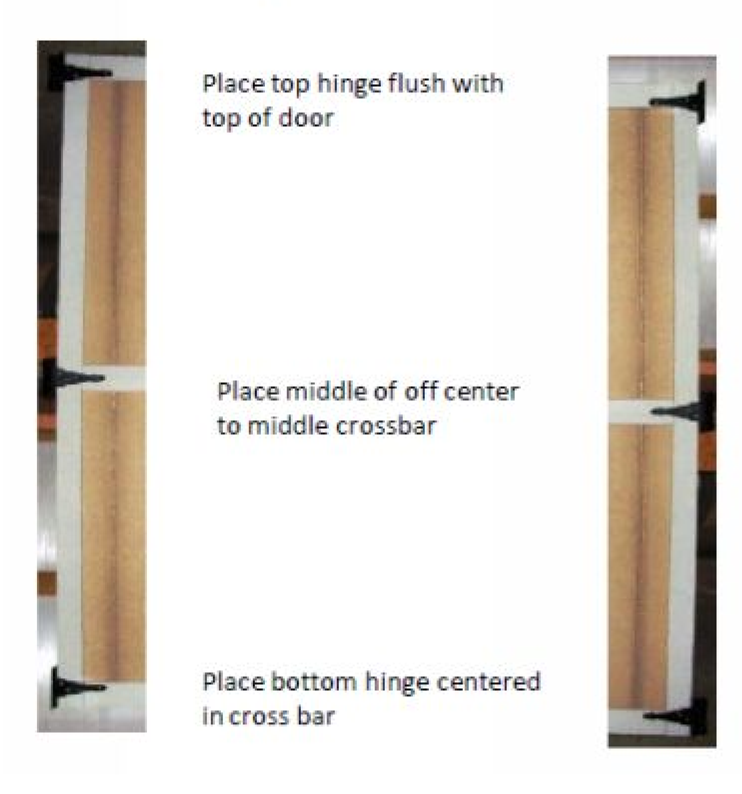
INSTALLATION GUIDELINES

ROUGH OPENINGS

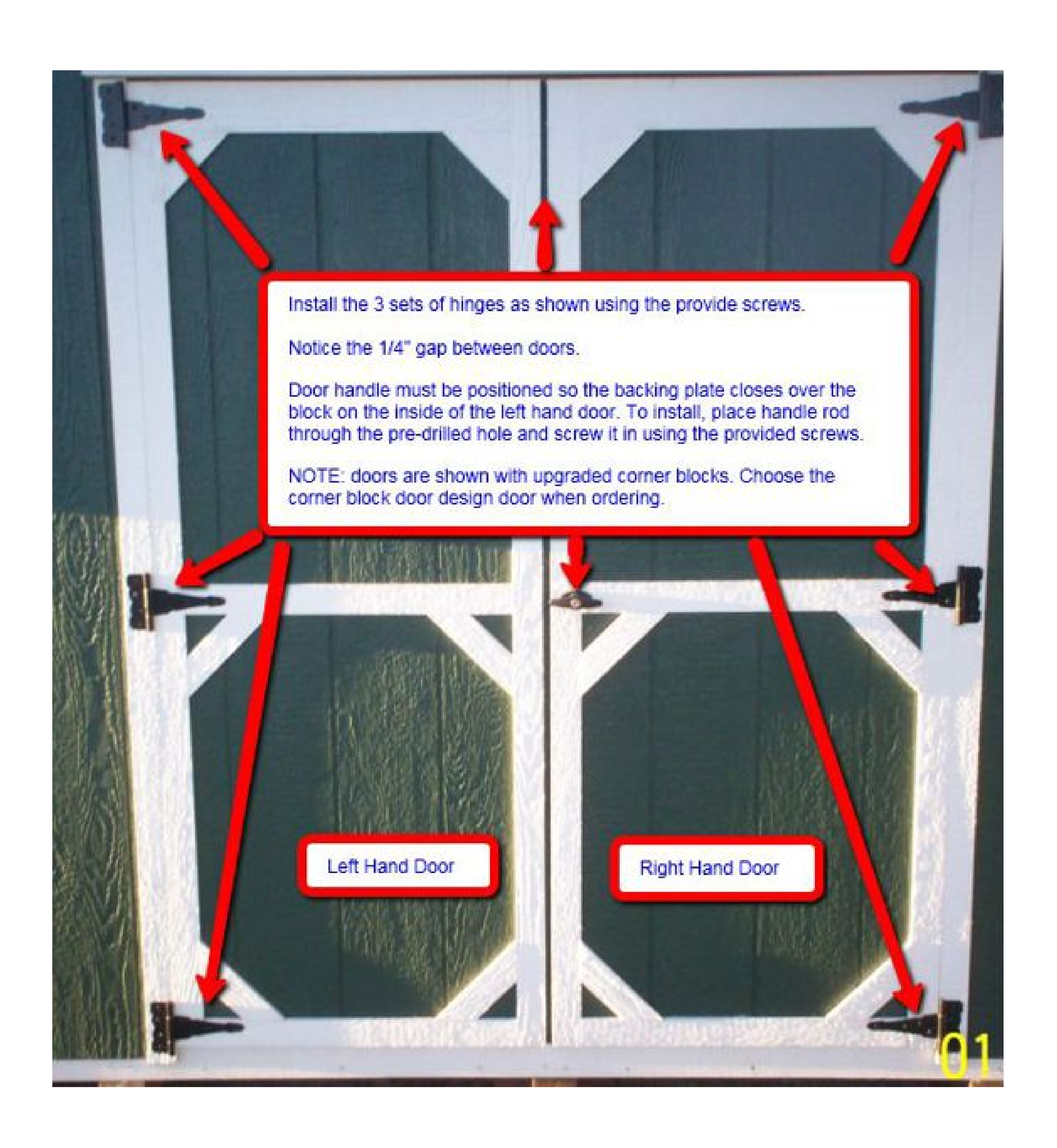
2 - 24" X 72" UNPAINTED WOOD DOORS - 47 ¾ WIDE X 70 ¼ TALL

2 -30" X 72" UNPAINTED WOOD DOORS – 59 ¾ WIDE X 70 ¼ TALL

INSTALL HINGES, 3 PER DOOR

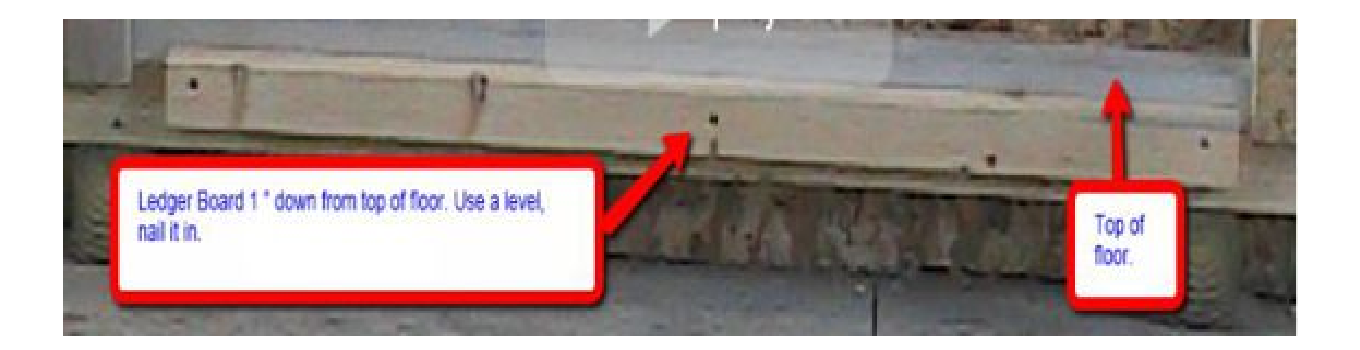





Install the 3 sets of hinges as shown using the provide screws.
Notice the 1/4" gap between doors.
Door handle must be positioned so the backing plate closes over the block on the inside of the left hand door. To install, place handle rod through the pre-drilled hole and screw it in using the provided screws.
NOTE: doors are shown with upgraded corner blocks. Choose the corner block door design door when ordering.
Left Hand Door
Right Hand Door
01

SET LEDGER BOARD 1" Down from top of floor, use a level. Ledger board can be a 2"x2" or 2"x4".

Tack it in with nails or screws. You're using it to hold up the doors in the correct position. Remove after doors are installed. Adjust the distance from top of floor if needed.



DOOR STYLES (VERTICLE TRIM NEXT TO DOOR OPENING ON SHED) SHOULD BE ABOUT 7/8" THICK FOR THE BEST FIT. INSTALL IT 3/8" ABOVE DOOR.



SET LH DOOR ON LEDGER BOARD, PUSH TO LEFT. SHIM TO LEVEL BETWEEN DOOR AND LEDGER BOARD IF NEEDED AS DOOR SHOULD BE SQUARE AND LEVEL.

SCREW TOP HING INTO LH DOOR STYLE.



CHECKING LEVEL AND SQUARE AGAIN, SCREW MIDDLE HINGE INTO LH DOOR STYLE.

SCREW BOTTOM HINGE INTO LH DOOR STYLE.

LH DOOR SHOULD SWING EASILY.



SET RH DOOR ON LEDGER BOARD, PUSH TO RIGHT MAKING SURE TO LEAVE A GAP OF 1/4" BETWEEN DOORS AND SHIM TO LEVEL IF NEEDED.

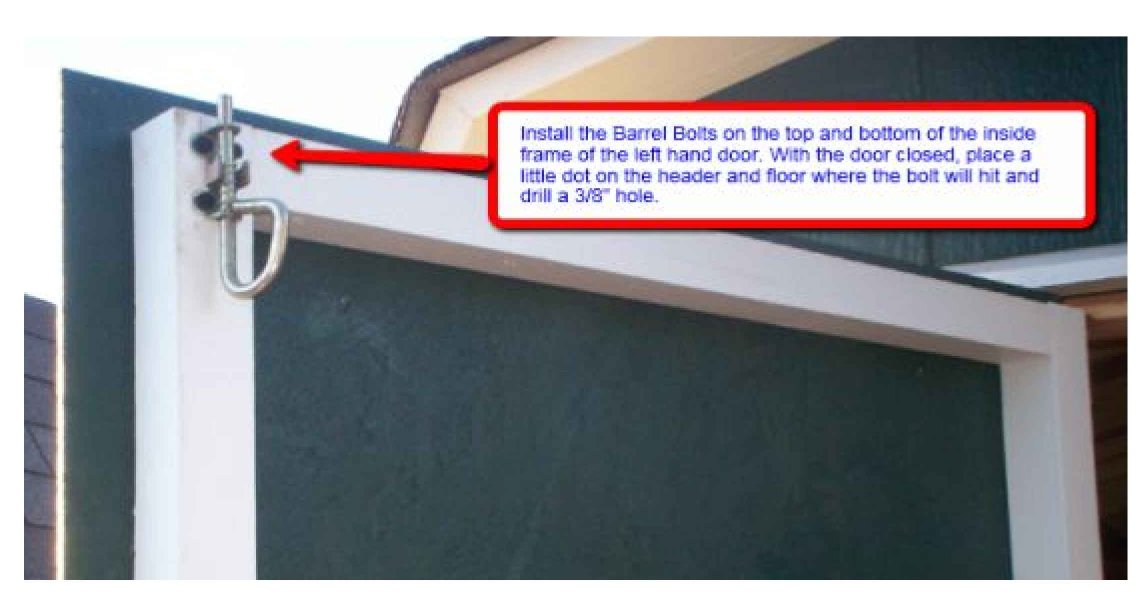
MAKE SURE DOOR IS SQUARE AND LEVEL. SCREW TOP HINGE INTO RH DOOR STYLE.

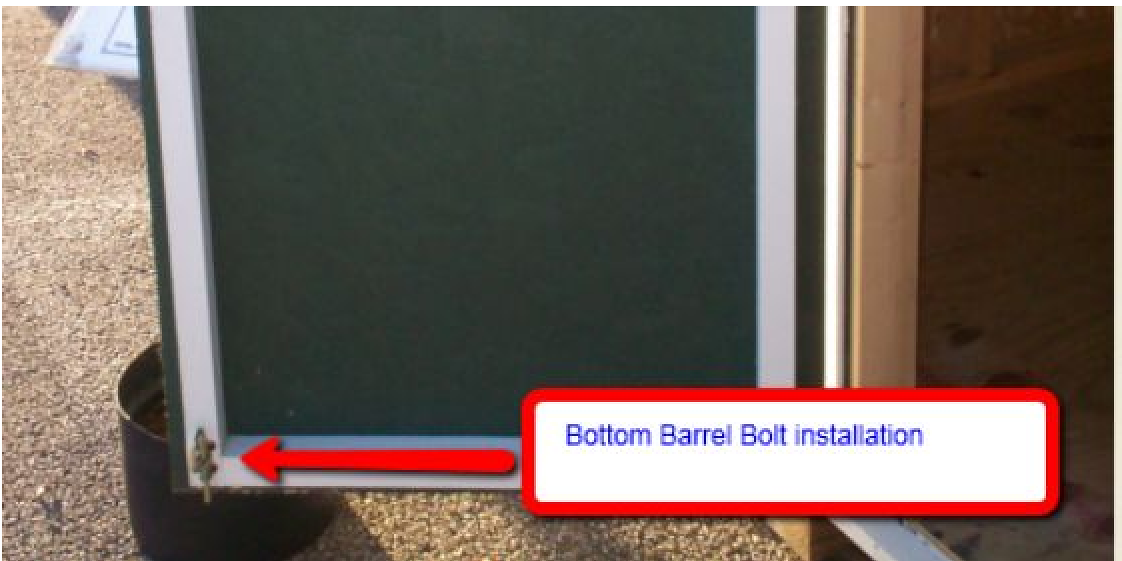
CHECKING LEVEL AND SQUARE AGAIN, SCREW MIDDLE HINGE INTO RH DOOR STYLE.

SCREW BOTTOM HINGE INTO RH DOOR STYLE.

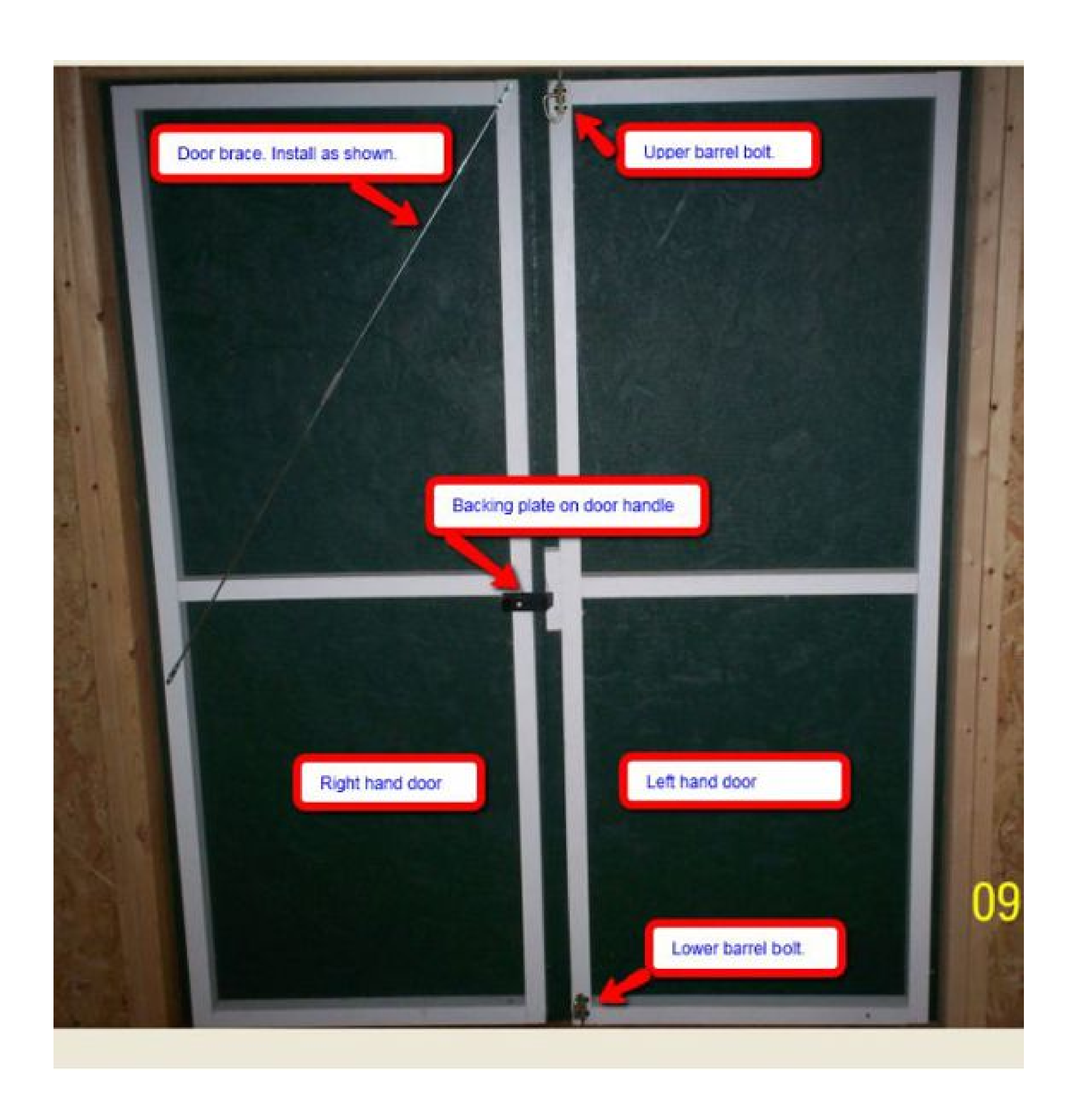
HOLDING LH DOOR CLOSED, STAND INSIDE SHED, SCREW IN TOP AND BOTTOM BARREL BOLTS - SEE IMAGE.

MARK SPOT ON HEADER AND FLOOR AND HEADER WHERE BARREL BOLT WILL HIT AND DRILL A 1/4" HOLE.





Back side of shed doors, looking out from inside the shed. Painted white frame and green siding.



Best Places to Purchase Shed Door Hardware

There are a few companies selling shed door hardware but for the best price, you can’t beat Amazon.

They guarantee you will be satisfied.

Follow this link to Amazon

BONUS STORAGE SHED INFORMATION

We have compiled our best content from all of our websites into an easy to read PDF.

Get the best tips and tricks to take care of your shed and shed doors as well as our famous Best Kept Secrets to Keep Critters From Under Your Shed and Around Your House

This information is free and has always been free. This is the first time we have compiled it and offer it as a free bonus for purchasing our Shed Door Rescue Kit eBook.

You can get it at the Shed Supply website.